

## LABOR CLASHION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 50

## Bridges Replies to Mayor A. J. Rossi

Replying to the recent nationwide broadcast on the maritime strike made by Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, Harry Bridges was given the same privilege and hook-up last Tuesday evening to present the workers' reply to the mayor's address.

Without mincing words the well-known leader of the waterfront workers assailed not only the manner in which the city's chief executive had used the opportunity offered to present the existing situation but likewise his unfairness to the strikers' cause. A summary of Bridges' address follows:

Bridges commenced by declaring the mayor's address was of the utmost importance, since it dealt with a very serious emergency, due to which the entire maritime industry has been brought to a standstill by a controversy between 40,000 American workingmen and a small handful of wealthy shipowners, representing no more than thirty-nine stockholders.

### Says Facts Not Properly Given

With this opportunity "to perform an important public service" by giving "clearly and honestly the true situation," the mayor, Bridges said, "instead of soberly and honestly conveying the facts . . . took the side of the shipowners and delivered a propaganda speech in exact conformity with the strikebreaking publicity campaign of the Waterfront Employers' Association." The address, Bridges continued, "closed with an appeal to the President of the United States to intervene in this controversy," but, "coupled with his foregoing remarks, this was an appeal not for any impartial intervention, but for direct intervention against the unions."

Saying the mayor had told the people of the country that he had kept in hourly touch with the present waterfront situation, Bridges thus replied: "To the people of the nation, allow me to officially deny that at any time since the outbreak of the strike has Mayor Rossi seen fit to confer with the maritime strikers or their representatives."

"We have no specific knowledge of his conferences with the employers, but it is the opinion of the maritime strikers that Mayor Rossi represents and secures all his information from the shipowners."

### Solid Front of Maritime Unions

Stressing the unanimous action taken by the directly interested unions, Bridges said:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that this is a strike of the entire maritime profession. Every man or boy who makes his living by the sea, from the captains right down to the lowest rank, and including the longshoremen and all other dock workers, are united in firm solidarity on the strikers' side."

"Against this unanimous accord of every man who plays any useful part in the maritime industry, Mr. Rossi sees fit to argue the case of a small handful of shipowners—three main companies, to be exact—representing no more than thirty-nine stockholders."

The speaker then quoted the mayor's remark that "there can be no question that prior to 1934 working conditions aboard ship and in the handling

of cargo at ports were not fair." Reviewing the 1934 strike against these conditions, Bridges said:

"In order to win that strike we had to face the flaming guns of the San Francisco police, set down to the waterfront by Mayor Rossi. Two of our men were shot dead during that strike and literally hundreds were injured."

### The 1934 Strike Situation

"Mayor Rossi will tell you that the police were there to prevent violence by the strikers. But let me ask you: Did you ever hear of a policeman being shot during that strike? Did you ever hear of any of the armed forces of the employers being injured by gunfire in that strike? You did not, for the simple reason that the strikers were unarmed and peaceful."

Expressing the belief the mayor could not be ignorant "of the fact that the present maritime controversy was caused by the employers' effort to abolish the workers' gains," Bridges stated:

"We won better conditions in the 1934 strike—we did something toward changing the maritime workers' conditions from those of exploited, overworked, underpaid, casual laborers, to self-respecting, honorable men with pride and interest in their professions. We won these things and we do not intend to relinquish them."

A wire from Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady was quoted by Bridges in proof of the Longshoremen's Association's desire for a proper settlement of the strike, as follows: "Throughout my entire Pacific Coast experience I received co-operation from you and your committee at all times. All information and conferences requested were always granted at the earliest possible moment." Bridges continued:

### Discusses Ship Subsidies

"We can very well enlarge upon Mr. Rossi's statement and call his attention to the fact that the Dollar Lines, operating out of San Francisco, which for years sailed their ships with Chinese crews, are still employing a majority of Chinese labor in their stewards' department, and are paying them wages only a fraction of what they would have to pay American stewards. This same Dollar line, despite the fact that it receives heavy subsidies from the government, made a practice of having its ships overhauled in Oriental shipyards by coolie labor, and was only forced to abandon this practice when the maritime unions raised a vigorous protest."

In general, Bridges charged, Mayor Rossi's address contained "identically the same misrepresentations and outright lies" as the full-page advertisements the shipowners published just prior to his broadcast.

The mayor, Bridges said, "accused me in particular of not wanting to end this struggle," and "I do not care about Mr. Rossi's personal attack upon me," but "for the mayor of an American city to deliberately and maliciously slander the just cause of 40,000 workers and their families is something more serious."

In concluding, Bridges declared that "the strike could have been settled long ago if the employers had been willing to sit down to honest, practical negotiations, but that from the very day the strike began they have been stalling on negotiations."

"Mayor Rossi's speech was nothing more nor less than another effort to break the strike, instead of settling it."

## Troops Mobilized in Auto Plant Strike

The strike of auto workers in the great General Motors plants throughout the East continues to spread, involving many thousand members of the United Automobile Workers, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis.

At Flint, Mich., the strike in the Fisher Body Works, a General Motors subsidiary, has resulted in a serious clash between the strikers and peace officers, in which twenty-eight persons were wounded or gassed. The strikers were in possession of the Fisher plants.

Governor Frank Murphy on Tuesday last ordered 1500 National Guard troopers to Flint, although he had not proclaimed martial law. Observation airplanes have been in service over the strike area, manned by national guardsmen.

### Murphy's Promises

In Washington John L. Lewis declared that the struggle will continue and he has demanded a congressional investigation into the affairs of the General Motors Corporation. At the same time he said representatives of Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan had assured him that mobilized national guardsmen would not be used to dislodge "sit-down" strikers; that strikers would be protected against assaults and that they would be fed and given relief money.

Lewis defied criticism that the unions had failed to utilize a provision of the National Labor Relations Act to bring about an election at General Motors plants to determine who should represent the workers. The corporation, he said, obtained injunctions in three previous grievances brought by workers under the act.

### Futility of Election

"We know we have a majority of the workers of General Motors in our union—the United Automobile Workers—and they are joining by the hundred daily," he said. "The strike tells the same story as the election would tell. It would be futile for us to institute any action under the labor act as long as its constitutional status is questionable."

The subjects to be covered by the congressional investigation proposed by Lewis would be the interest of the Du Pont family, "which made a billion dollars out of the war," in General Motors; the status of twelve General Motors executives who earned a total of \$3,000,000 in 1936; European financial interests which "join with the Du Ponts in dictating conditions under which Americans are to work"; what percentage of the Michigan judiciary owns stock in General Motors; whether General Motors stocks have been watered; to what extent consumers have been mulcted as a result of General Motors' fiscal policies, and "the qualifications of the chief of police of Flint, where the rioting occurred, to serve as a public official."

Lewis said the La Follette civil liberties committee would investigate reports that General Motors plants had established "private arsenals" to combat labor unrest and also were employing strikebreakers.

General Motors officials have denied that they had hired strikebreakers in the present dispute.

## Preparing for Fight

At its meeting on November 23, 1936, the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America decided that for the months of January and February, 1937, an assessment of \$1 per month per member be levied upon the membership.

Explaining the necessity for the assessment, the board said:

"On March 31, 1937, which is but a few short months away, the wage contract in the bituminous districts will expire.

"The bituminous weekly coal production indicates that a great deal more coal is being produced than is being consumed. This means that railroads, industrial and commercial users of bituminous coal are stocking up to prepare for any situation that might arise at the expiration of the present bituminous agreement. The bituminous coal operators are also preparing for eventualities by storing coal wherever it is possible to do so.

"In view of these facts it behooves the United Mine Workers of America to also prepare for any emergency or contingency that may arise due to failure to negotiate a satisfactory contract for the

bituminous districts. The one way that the mine workers can prepare is to build up a financial reserve. . . .

"In addition to this all-important reason for building up additional financial reserves we would point out that the United Mine Workers of America is engaged in a great campaign to organize the mass production industries in this country on the basis of the industrial form of organization. To safeguard our interests it is vital that the great steel industry be organized, together with the other basic industries. In this campaign to organize the basic industries we are meeting with terrific opposition. But sure, steady and satisfactory progress is being made in the campaign."

The official statement is signed by John A. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, for the executive board.

### HONOR IN BUSINESS

There is an honor in business that is the fine gold of it; that reckons with every man justly; that loves light; that regards kindness and fairness more highly than goods or prices or profits.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

## Labor Act Invalidated

The United States Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit, sitting in San Francisco, this week rendered an opinion in the case of the National Labor Relations Board versus the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company which, while revealing a sharp division among the three judges, declares the National Labor Relations Act to be unconstitutional.

Presiding Judge Curtis D. Wilbur held it unconstitutional "in toto." He declared the right of the company under both the declaration of independence and the Constitution "freely to contract with its employees is taken away without due process of law." Judge Clifton Mathews, agreeing with Judge Wilbur's opinion, held that, assuming the act was constitutional, the board had not legally acted. Judge Francis A. Garrecht, dissenting, strongly differed from the majority opinion.

### Wilbur Invokes Constitution

Judge Wilbur's opinion declared an employer, under both the declaration of independence and the federal Constitution, had the right of "hiring and firing."

Judge Mathews asserted that the National Labor Relations Board had not taken the right course.

Judge Garrecht insisted the employer had to take the public into consideration in his relations with employees. He disputed the "hiring and firing" right, saying:

"The enactment of this statute by Congress was not beyond its power under the commerce clause of the Constitution."

As to the right of Congress to regulate the "inalienable right to hire and fire," Judge Garrecht said:

### "Mythical Freedom"

"The main opinion (that of Judge Wilbur) argues for absolute liberty to contract, but the irony of the situation is that, under existing conditions, such freedom as between master and workman is mythical.

"The only liberty interfered with is the liberty of the strong to oppress the weak.

"Economic domination must be kept within definitely just limits, and where necessary, government, where possible, should exercise effective control.

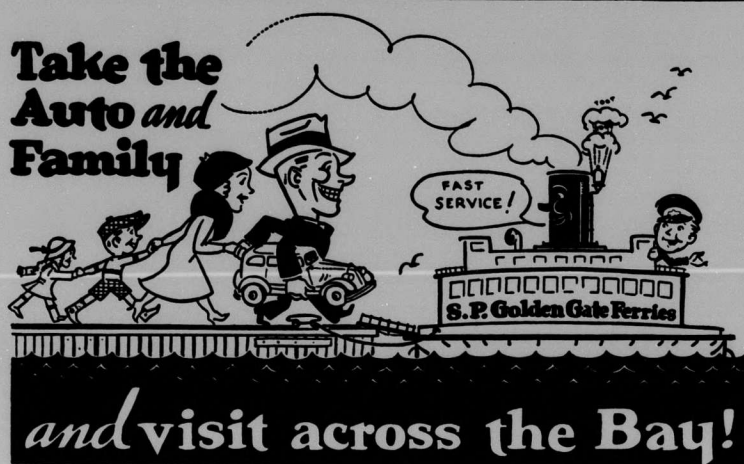
"In the main opinion, the rights of the master are exaggerated and distorted, while the equal rights of the employed are waved aside or overlooked, and, more significant still, the rights of the public are ignored or utterly disregarded."

The Mackay company was involved in a strike with its operators in 1935.

### Johnson's a Real Union Store

There is one thing you union men will not see when you patronize this store. That is a lot of scab brands on the shelves. All Furnishings, Hats and Clothing bear the Union Label, except in a few remote cases where that particular part of the industry has not even one member. For instance, the sweaters have no labels because there is not a single knitter in the United States that is organized. There is room for some wide-awake knitter to cash in on the waiting demand for a union label knit garment. Johnson's new location is at 2490 Mission Street, San Francisco.—Adv.

**Take the  
Auto and  
Family**



**and visit across the Bay!**

### Ferry Company will continue All-Night Service

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries will, (until further notice) continue to operate all night between its conveniently located terminals which are away from traffic congested areas.

#### OAKLAND PIER ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Mission Street: 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 6 a.m. Leave Oakland Pier: 5:30 a.m., 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m. and every hour until 5:30 a.m.

#### BERKELEY ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Hyde Street: 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:30 p.m., then every 30 minutes until 10:30 p.m. and every hour until 6:30 a.m. Leave Berkeley Pier: 7 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 9 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 7 a.m.

Auto with driver, and not to exceed four additional passengers . . . . .65c  
Truck under 3,000 lbs., with driver and not to exceed four

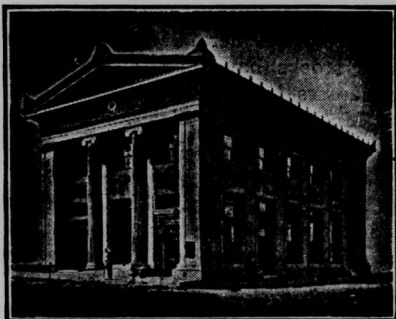
additional passengers . . . . .65c

Truck over 3,000 lbs., with driver . . . . .75c

#### WASH ROOMS ON ALL BOATS

**SAVE TIME AND EAT ON THE BOAT**

The First Bank in the  
Mission District



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THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day

THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

**MARIN-DELL  
MILK**

100% UNION

LISTEN TO BUDDA  
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

## Strike of Bag Makers

By S. BALTRUN, United Textile Workers' Union  
International Organizer

The strike of bag workers has been in progress more than two months. We met with the employers' attorney December 30, with Government Conciliator Walter G. Mathewson also present.

Employers not only would not meet our basic grievances but they made thirteen counter demands, such as guaranties that we handle "hot cargo," that rehiring be left to employers, even though we go back immediately, which is definite discrimination; that the Warehousemen's Union withdraw and turn its men into the Textile Union.

No raise in wages was offered to a great majority of the workers, with the exception of a group of men who were getting below women's wages. They are to be brought up to women's level plus 10 per cent.

These counter-proposals were unanimously voted down by the membership. At the last meeting of the union, held January 5, we decided that the attitude of the employers is due to the fact that this is a slow season and they had figured on starving the workers for another two months and then when the busy season comes around they will hand out a small concession.

We are willing to settle now on the basis of our former basic grievances, but because the employers have enumerated thirteen counter proposals, some of which are an insult to union membership, we therefore are refuting them by adding to our former grievances. Also the longer the employers starve the workers, the more compensation will be demanded.

The following letter addressed to employers is self-explanatory as to the union's position and new grievances:

"The United Textile Workers' Union, Local No. 2532, presented certain grievances against employers, which grievances were indorsed by official action of the San Francisco Labor Council.

"Your attorney not only refused to meet our grievances but made counter demands upon us discriminatory in nature as well as such as would worsen working conditions.

"All negotiations between the union and employers have been stalemated because of the fact that employers, through their attorney, refuse to meet the union for the purpose of negotiating on the grievances presented by the union. The union is desirous of reopening negotiations with a view of reaching a peaceful settlement of the dispute as soon as possible,

"Therefore we want to re-emphasize our basic minimum grievances, made several months ago, to wit: (1) Union recognition, (2) forty-hour week, (3) time and one-half for overtime, and (4) 15 per cent wage increase.

"These are minimum. They could have been met if the employers had attempted the settlement in the same spirit the union did. The 15 per cent increase would mean only a wage of \$15.35 for five days for the majority of workers, especially women now making only up to the state minimum and which at that is below living standard.

"We feel the arrogant attitude of the employers

is due to the fact that this is a slow season and therefore we feel employers wanted to starve workers into submission,

"Therefore the union has resolved to re-emphasize its desire for settlement on these basic demands; but the longer employers show this spirit of non-co-operation the more compensation we ask, and wish to present the following added schedule of grievances: (1) Union recognition (with steward system), (2) preferential hiring, (3) straight forty-hour week, (4) time and one-half for overtime, (5) standardization of pay in all shops and on all crafts, (6) no requirement for handling "hot cargo," and (7) 20 per cent wage increase.

"The union is ready to negotiate on these terms any time. We would like to add at this time that we have come to an agreement with houses handling old bags retroactive as of December 14, based on whatever agreement will be reached in the houses now on strike."

## Fake Label Directory

Warning against fake advertising concerns which issue so-called "union labor directories" is contained in a letter from James H. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label League of Alameda County, to James H. Quinn, editor of the "East Bay Labor Journal."

The letter is of especial interest to San Francisco unions because of the fact that the same scheme has been worked here, much to the concern of union members and merchants alike. The letter says in part:

"It has been called to my attention that an advertising group has been calling upon the merchants in the City of Oakland selling advertising for a label directory, and giving their headquarters as Carpenters' Hall.

"After careful investigation I have not been able to find where they have any authorization either from the Building Trades or Central Labor Councils, and I know definitely that no such authorization has been given by or through the Union Label League."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL

**JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.**

Funeral Directors

41 VAN NESS AVE.

HEmlock 1230

100 PER CENT UNION

## Casket Workers' Scale

Casket Workers' Union No. 94 reported to the Labor Council last Friday night that it had negotiated an agreement with the employers in that industry with wages ranging from 60 cents to \$1 an hour for different classes of work, or a raise of from 10 to 20 cents an hour. The agreement also includes the forty-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and after 1 p. m. on Saturdays. Double time is to be paid for Sundays and holidays.

Edward Candage, business agent of the union, reports that there remain several small details to be arranged; but he expects these to be worked out without difficulty. "We have also obtained full recognition of our union by the employers. The agreement was accepted at a special meeting of the union, thus avoiding a strike," said Candage. The agreement goes into effect as of January 1.

## CHRISTMAS TREES TAXED

Even Christmas trees are not allowed to escape the ubiquitous sales tax, according to John C. Corbett of the State Board of Equalization, who states that warning has been given to fruit and vegetable dealers that failure to include sales of such merchandise in their annual returns will subject them to statutory penalties.

## The Union Label on Printed Matter

• Over 125 firms in San Francisco can place the Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades on work which their plants produce . . . and without any extra cost. They represent every branch of the industry.

• When buyers of printing demand the union emblem they aid these firms to maintain working conditions which recognize the welfare of their employees.

• When the customers of various business enterprises demand the label on the firm's printing they use their buying power in support of well recognized standard working conditions in the printing industry in San Francisco.

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December 31, 1936

ASSETS	\$171,747,451.01	DEPOSITS	\$156,806,115.19
Capital Paid Up	. . . . .	Capital Fund	. . . . .
Capital Fund	. . . . .	Surplus	. . . . .
Surplus	. . . . .	Reserves and Undivided Profits	. . . . .
Reserves and Undivided Profits	. . . . .	TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	. . . . .
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	. . . . .		\$14,469,135.04

Every Branch A Complete Bank

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and Twenty-First Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH, Clement Street and Seventh Avenue  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH, West Portal Avenue and Ulloa Street  
FILLMORE BRANCH, 1528 Fillmore Street  
BURLINGAME BRANCH, 1435 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame

## DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

SUtter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 Second Street

F. W. STELLING  
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# LABOR CLARION

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CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager



## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies .....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1937

## Anti-Picketing Ordinance

The date for the special election having been set by the Board of Supervisors as March 2, it behooves every member of organized labor in San Francisco to make it his or her especial business to see that all labor votes are registered. Registration closes January 21. All voters who have changed their residence since the last election must re-register.

This special election is of great importance to labor because of the fact that the vicious anti-picketing ordinance is up for repeal. This ordinance has been used, as it was intended to be used, as a weapon of unfair employers for the intimidation and coercion of employees by denying to them the constitutional rights to the use of the streets and public thoroughfares for the purpose of carrying on legitimate propaganda work. Despite the fact that these rights have been recognized by courts in all parts of the country, San Francisco has lagged behind in continuing on its statute books this relic of oppression and tyranny.

That the workers have a right to advertise the fact that a certain employer is "unfair" to them in the same manner and under the same conditions that other propaganda is carried on should need no argument. The only objection that can be made to it is when it is accompanied by violence, and the unions discourage that as sincerely as any other groups of citizens.

The general committee for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance is headed by Thomas Chambers as chairman and Clarence H. King as secretary. That this committee is alive to the work before it is evidenced by the first bulletin it has issued, in which stress is laid on the necessity for a full registration of voters.

This committee has suggested to the unions the use of pledge cards asking friends of the labor movement to promise to vote "Yes" on the repeal of the ordinance. Members of the teaming crafts can be particularly effective in this work.

Other suggestions are that automobiles, both business and personal, should carry small signs urging the citizens to vote "Yes" on repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. These cards can be obtained at the committee headquarters. Members should phone to at least five friends in an effort to enlist their support. Union members also can assist in passing out quarter cards and handbills which will be supplied by the committee. Post cards by means of which workers can call to the attention of friends the necessity of voting "Yes" for repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance will be furnished by the committee, and it is recommended that unions form women's committees to canvass women voters and to co-operate with the committee.

This work can not be carried on without funds, and the committee suggests the formation of union

committees to make arrangements for contributions. Twenty-five cents from every member of a labor union would give assurance of a complete and intensive campaign, says the committee, and in addition, "there is no member of organized labor in San Francisco who can not afford to give his services to this campaign."

Headquarters of the General Campaign Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance are at 1095 Market street, the Grant building, Room 410.

## Make the Most of It!

The organ of the Communist party in California takes exception to a recent editorial in the Labor Clarion and accuses it of "attacking" a "People's Legislative Conference" which is being called to meet in Sacramento during the legislative session to lobby for labor measures and "to draft bills representing the needs of labor and the people generally, for introduction in the State Legislature." The editorial, it is declared, "merely hints darkly that Communists are supporting the conference."

There are many misstatements in the Communist paper's story, but attention need be called to only a few of them.

First, the Labor Clarion is not the "mouthpiece" of any individual; second, the Labor Clarion has not "attacked" the proposed conference, and third, this newspaper did not "merely hint darkly" that Communists are supporting the conference.

The first two points need no further elaboration. As to the third, the warning that "the convention is of communist origin and will be dominated by communists" is something more than a "dark hint." This is in no sense an attack on the conference.

The Labor Clarion and the San Francisco Labor Council can have no reason for attacking the conference as such. Their only objection is to the attempt to make it appear that it will represent labor. When labor drafts legislation it is done under the auspices of representatives of labor for the benefit of all labor, and not by representatives of a political party.

The communists have as much right to propose legislation and to lobby for its adoption as any other group of citizens. But they should assume the responsibility. Legitimate labor representatives will not be impressed with the wisdom of encouraging a second "labor" lobby to work at cross purposes with responsible labor. They well remember a few years ago when the criminal syndicalism law was in a fair way to be repealed that the rowdy and intemperate conduct of the communist "lobby" so disgusted the committee which had it in hand that they brought in an unfavorable report and ended all hope of repeal. Labor wants to avoid a repetition of such scenes. In the United States "the mass pressure of the people" is used at the ballot box—not in legislative halls. It savors too much of attempted coercion, which is alien to our conception of democracy.

Many worthy citizens are mentioned as intend-

ing to participate in the coming conference; but among them are a large number who can in no sense be called representatives of labor. It would be well for them to acquaint themselves with the origin of the movement and the moving spirits behind it.

## Hoist With Its Own Petard

The Industrial Association of San Francisco sent out to its members and others during the height of the warehousemen's strike a circular letter advising them to refuse to accept from the unions "permits" to remove goods from warehouses.

"You are licensed to do business under state and city laws. State and city officials are sworn to protect you in these rights. Demand that they do so!" was the advice given.

An irreverent newspaper contributor suggests that the I. A. of S. F. has a short memory, and he recalls that some years ago the Association was engaged in a similar practice to that charged against the Warehousemen's Union, when contractors in the building industry were obliged to purchase materials through the Association, and were refused the privilege unless they had subscribed to its open-shop program.

If memory serves, the union contractors did appeal to state and city officials, and even to the courts. But such was the influence of the Industrial Association at that time that the appeal was abortive. The association should take its medicine. The strikers were only taking a leaf from the book of the open-shoppers.

London's Mayfair is all a-twitter over the announcement that the Duke of Kent, brother of King George, has had his head examined by a phrenologist. Which suggests that it is not the heads of the royal parasites that need examination, but those of the people of England who insist on maintaining them in idleness generation after generation. But the examination should be conducted by alienists.

Leon Trotsky, Russian exile, has been granted asylum by the Mexican government. Mexican authorities state that Trotsky will be treated like any other political exile so long as he obeys the laws that restrict activities of exiles.

LIFE BEGINS IN OUR COCKTAIL LOUNGE AT 4

... REX ...

ITALIAN RESTAURANT

The Town Famous De Luxe Chicken or Steak

Dinner—Daily, 55c; Sundays and Holidays, 70c

Served Daily, 4 to 9:30 P. M.

Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 9:30 P. M.

401 BROADWAY . . . . . Corner Montgomery

William W. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
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Geo. J. Asmussen . . . . . Secretary

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL  
Telephone Mission 0267

Announcing a New and Complete Line of

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UNION MADE

Work Clothing

Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25

Painters' O'alls, \$1.75

Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

Market at Fifth

HALE'S BASEMENT

SUtter 8000

# Report of John A. O'Connell, Delegate to Tampa Convention

Officers and Delegates San Francisco Labor Council:

The fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the Municipal Auditorium in Tampa, Fla., with 485 delegates present.

If the ten suspended national and international unions had been represented by delegates according to their last per capita tax paid for April there would have been ninety-two additional delegates, with a voting strength of 9214, or close on 600 delegates with about 35,000 votes.

In that connection a good deal of misinformation and misunderstanding has been published in the labor press favoring the C. I. O. I take liberty to quote the following statement published in one of these organs. It reads:

"Disparities in Voting Strength.—Probably the general public has little understanding of the machinery by which the large craft unions maintain sway. A hint is conveyed when it is stated that the entire membership of organized labor in New York State, comprising about one-third of the American Federation of Labor, casts only one vote here through the New York State Federation of Labor. Similarly, the city central body in New York City, representing hundreds of thousands of workers, casts only one vote."

## Fallacies on Representation

The writer of such stuff fails entirely to inform the public that the membership of the unions of the New York State Federation of Labor and of the Central Labor Union of New York City are already represented in their respective national and international unions, which pay 1 cent per member per month for the upkeep of the American Federation of Labor, while the State Federation and the Central Labor Union pay only the nominal per capita of \$10 a year to the upkeep of the Federation, and in the event that they were allowed equal representation by delegates and votes in the convention, each member of the organized labor movement in New York State would double, treble and quadruple his vote, by belonging to his union, the central body, the state federation and one or two of the departments of the American Federation of Labor, without paying any corresponding per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor. And the consequence would be that the medieval voting system of the English boroughs would be re-established instead of the American democratic voting system of one vote for each person, and no multiple representation or voting system will be allowed, nor should it be advocated in the American labor movement.

## Green's Keynote Speech

After the opening ceremonies and welcoming speeches had passed President William Green in a strongly phrased keynote speech stressed the validity and progressiveness of the Federation's fundamental policies and declared that the Federation would meet constructively all our present and future problems. He stressed labor's basic demands, among which he included higher wages and improved working conditions, a larger share for the workers of the wealth they create, the six-hour day and five-day week without reduction in earning power as a method of providing employment for the millions of jobless, and the outlawing of child labor by the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution. He pointed out that A. F. of L. conventions are made up of delegates little moved by emotional appeals or unsound reasoning; they stand for the maintenance of majority rule. President Green made a strong defense of the action of the executive council in ruling that the Committee for Industrial Organization was a dual organization functioning within the American Federation of Labor and bent on forcing the views of a minority upon the majority of the chosen representatives of organized labor, as clearly demonstrated at the 1935 convention and the actions of minority representatives following that convention, and now refusing to accept all overtures for an amicable and fair adjustment.

## Federation Accomplishments

In the summary of the executive council's report, read to the convention on the first day, we may note a few pertinent items. Expenditures exceeded the receipts for the past year by \$53,548, owing in part to the heavy demand upon the defense fund for directly affiliated unions. During the past year 238 charters were issued, covering three international unions, nineteen central bodies, 175 local trade unions and forty-one federal labor unions. The average total of paid and reported membership for the fiscal year was 3,422,398, and in August, 1936, the total membership was 3,586,567, or an increase for the fiscal year ending August 31 of 541,220 members. An aggressive organizing campaign among the unorganized covered principally cement workers, aluminum workers, gasoline station attendants, chemical workers, distillery workers, agricultural workers, match makers, and cereal and flour mill workers. General councils were formed in cement, aluminum and gasoline station attendants. These councils constitute clearing houses of information regarding hours, wages and conditions of employment prevailing in different localities, and data for the working out of wage scales and agreements for negotiation with employers. The report of the executive council contains complete information as to the agreements thus put into force. The three national charters were issued to Sleeping Car Porters, the American Newspaper Guild and the American Federation of State, Municipal and County Employees. Under the heading of trade union benefits a detailed report shows that \$26,108,666 was paid out by national and international unions in the form of out-of-work, disability, pension, death and sick benefits. This great sum, however, does not cover the total amounts thus paid out to members of organized labor, by reason of the failure of many organizations to submit full or any reports on the subject. A separate report was furnished to the delegates of the convention covering the formation and documentary history of the Com-

American Federation of Labor, November 16-27, 1936

mittee for Industrial Organization, covering 125 closely-printed pages. The plan of campaign for organization of steel workers had to be abandoned by reason of the affiliation of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers with the C. I. O. The Automobile Workers and the Rubber Workers, which were organized by the A. F. of L., also went over to the C. I. O. Likewise the unions organized by the A. F. of L. in twenty manufacturing centers of gas and by-product coke workers affiliated themselves with the United Mine Workers. The Radio Workers have been turned over to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

## Maintenance of Discipline

During the past year three vice-presidents—Lewis, Dubinsky and Hutcheson—resigned, and the executive council appointed in their places Felix Knight of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, George Brown of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Edward Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders.

Pursuant to Section 8 of Article IX of the constitution the executive council adopted rules of procedure for the executive council, to be found on pages 88 and 89 of the council's report. These rules deal with trials and adjustments of violations of charters and laws of the American Federation of Labor, including the power to suspend or penalize offending organizations. Likewise rules are established for disciplining state federations of labor and central labor unions which act in defiance of the laws of the Federation.

Twenty-three legislative measures were adopted by Congress as the result of the activities of the officers and membership of the American Federation of Labor during the past session. A complete list of such measures appears on pages 90 and 91 of the report. The report further contains elaborate suggestions for additional measures to be introduced at the next session of Congress. The conclusion of the report reads:

"We remind you of the perplexities of present day problems with which we must deal and the great difficulties involved in directing and conserving the power of our movement. We acknowledge our responsibility to make strong and powerful unions of wage earners. We are conscious also of the fact that with that power must come understanding and social responsibility. We urge for the coming year unprecedented organizing and educational activity in that progress, for the workers must keep abreast with national progress."

By reason of the mass of resolutions, speeches and other matters that occupied the convention it would be a physical impossibility to report on anything more than the most striking subjects that came before the convention, and by reason of the publicity already had regarding the proceedings of the convention your delegate in this necessarily brief report will limit himself to such matters as he thinks the delegates to this Council should devote some attention.

The cash balance of the American Federation of Labor at the end of the fiscal year was reported as \$569,405, about \$100,000 less than at a similar time a year ago, owing to the trebled expense of strike benefits paid to directly affiliated unions this year, which amounted to a sum in excess of \$150,000.

## Violation of Label Agreement

On the fifth day of the convention the committee on the executive council's report brought in, among other matters, the question of the use of a new union label by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The report of the committee in that connection stated:

"At the October, 1936, meeting of the executive council it was brought to our attention that on October 14, 1936, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announced that it was then using and intended to continue using and issuing a label of its own. This is a clear violation of the existing agreement with the United Garment Workers of America, which formed the basis for granting a charter to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by the Federation. Therefore the executive council disapproves and condemns this violation, that the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America does not have the endorsement or approval of the American Federation of Labor; and that the president of the Federation is directed to immediately advise all internationals, state and central bodies, as well as organizers, that the label of the United Garment Workers is the only approved and recognized union label on all men's and boys' ready-to-wear, made-to-measure, tailored to the trade clothing, uniforms, pants, collars, and shirts of all kinds, pajamas, shorts, bathrobes, white goods, leather-lined coats, play suits, men's and boys' overalls, windbreakers, and all similar clothing for men and boys."

On a motion to adopt the report of the committee, and after some discussion which brought out that the American Federation of Labor has not approved the amalgamation of the Journeymen Tailors with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and that the new label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers would have to be first recognized by both the United Garment Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, the use of said new label would be in violation of the laws of the Federation, the report of the committee was adopted.

On the sixth day of the convention, Monday afternoon, November 23, on special order, commenced the great debate dealing with the Committee for Industrial Organization, one of the most instructive convention debates in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

This is the first time that an orderly presentation of the merits of the craft union form of organization as compared with the so-called industrial form of organization has been had, and by reason of the immense amount of publicity spread all over the country and the trade union world in favor of the latter form of organization, this convention really is the first time that in recent years the craft unions have been given a fair opportunity to defend themselves against their new rivals for leadership of the labor movement.

Regardless of our individual opinions, the debate

within the ranks of craft unionism was a remarkable exhibition of strength of reason and conviction, and will be memorable in our history, and it was a great and valued privilege to attend the gathering of trade union representatives that heard or took part in it.

## Debate on C. I. O. Controversy

Vice-President Matthew Woll led the discussion. The executive council in its report covers the correspondence between the ten suspended national and international organizations and the executive council, and sets forth the issues involved that led to the suspension. The origin of the trouble was the organization of the automobile workers, the rubber workers, gas and coke workers and the radio workers. The desire of these organizations to take in all the trades in the industry into one comprehensive organization caused the friction with the various international trade unions, and increased from month to month with the organizational work in the steel industry.

Proceedings were held before the executive council on charges filed with it against ten or twelve international unions which encouraged these new organizations and formed the Committee for Industrial Organization. None of the international unions accused of insubordination attended the trial, wherefore their suspension and trial were ordered entirely on documentary evidence. This evidence, printed in the form of a pamphlet of 141 pages, was distributed among the delegates to the convention.

The question to be considered by the convention, according to Mr. Woll, speaking on behalf of the committee on report of the executive council, was whether the executive council erred in the procedure followed in the decisions reached, either because of lack of authority or if its judgment though legal may have been in error. Then, too, there is involved the question of validity or invalidity of the course followed by the suspended unions in their agreement and combination to substitute, not by action of orderly and agreed-to procedure, the will of a minority for that of an unquestioned majority, and in disregarding not only the rights and guarantees of other affiliated unions, but in violating the very principles and conditions upon which affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is predicated.

In the judgment of the committee, which was a most eloquent and sensible resume of the gist of the controversy, three steps were recommended to the convention for the adjustment of the controversy:

## Foundation of Discussion

(1) That the convention approve of the decisions and rulings so far made by the executive council, including the suspension of the ten organizations committed to the C. I. O.

(2) That a special committee be appointed to discover a basis for the settlement of the controversy.

(3) In the event that no such basis be found, that the executive council be empowered to call a special convention for the handling of the situation.

Thus the foundation for the discussion was laid before the convention.

Delegate Zaritsky of the United Hat and Millinery Workers opposed the first recommendation of the committee as in violation of various provisions of the A. F. of L. constitution. He objected to the assumption of authority on the part of the executive council to make rules of procedure to govern the exercise of its powers. He held that the executive council had no right to discipline or call before it an international or national union, or summon such an organization before it in case of anything it may do, but that the convention only had such a power.

Chairman Matthew Woll replied to Zaritsky, and among other statements asked why he failed to make any answer or appearance in January last when he as well as other members of the C. I. O. committee were asked to talk matters over with the executive council of the Federation. "Surely," Mr. Woll said, "when he joined with others and understandingly agreed not to come and visit the councils of the American Federation, but to remain aloof from them, he can not now complain of the actions that followed. Did he not agree with those who would destroy, who would treat with contempt, the officers and council of the American Federation of Labor, charged with the responsibility of carrying out the judgment of the convention and giving enforcement to the law?" He also referred to the certificates of affiliation on which these and all other national and international unions organized before the 1934 convention rely for their charter rights which state explicitly that the said unions shall conform to the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor. In default of such compliance certificates of affiliation may be suspended or revoked according to the laws of the Federation. The autonomy, jurisdiction and trade supremacy of each national organization is protected and guaranteed by the same constitution, and all are subject to its obligations. Automatic suspension without a trial and suspension with trial before the executive council are no less consonant with the fundamental laws of the Federation. Revocation of a charter may only be ordered by the convention. And so far no charter has been revoked, but only suspended, by reason of defiance of the decisions of the last convention. The constitution is specific and uses specific words in describing different offenses or breaches of discipline by affiliated organizations. The fact that it requires a two-thirds vote to revoke a charter, and in some cases of suspension either a majority vote or no vote at all, as in case of non-payment of dues, shows that suspension and revocation of charters are entirely different modes of punishment. The consequences are also different: when a suspension occurs no right to grant the charter to another group can exist. But in cases of revocation the Federation is free to confer the charter upon any other body it may choose.

Delegate Trotter of the Typographical Union re-

cited a resolution adopted by that organization at its recent convention in Colorado Springs, reciting their right to engage in educational activities, individually or in concert with other organizations, but nowhere in that resolution is the claim made that the minority of the Federation would have the right to engage in educational activities in disharmony or antagonistic to the educational policies of the American Federation.

Delegate Costello of Federal Labor Union No. 18456 of Kenosha, Wis., followed and made the claim that the majority of the members of the American Federation of Labor would not support any action of the convention antagonistic to the actions of the steel organizing committee and to its program in regard to organizing the steel industry or any other mass production industry. And he thus felt certain that the rule of the majority would eventually restore harmony in the divided forces of organized labor.

The discussion was resumed at the night session, and speeches were limited to ten minutes.

Delegate Lewis of the Iowa State Federation of Labor spoke in opposition to the committee's report.

### Frey Expounds Democracy

Delegate Frye of the Molders had his time extended and he asked if the C. I. O. was not a dual organization or aiming at a dual Federation when it had affiliated with it two dual organizations—radio workers dual to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a union of shipyard workers dual to the Metal Trades Department. He also pointed to the record of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor and its custom of negotiating joint wage scales with the railroad companies of the country as a sample of democracy and co-operation in craft organization. He said: "Charges were preferred against the C. I. O. unions not because of any animosity, but because the very existence of the international unions demanded that this question be discussed between the C. I. O. and the executive council. Did they appear? No. Since then the executive council appointed a committee to meet with their representatives to confer. That committee has sought to meet with a committee of the C. I. O. Have they met with such a committee? No. Because the C. I. O. refused to appoint a committee to confer with the committee representing the American Federation of Labor. Now what is your duty to your own International Union? What is your duty to your members? Is there anything you know of that is more valuable than the right of these free discussions and determination by a vote of the majority?"

According to Delegate Davis of the Teachers' Federation, who had been instructed by his organization to vote against suspension, the only question to be decided by this convention should be whether or not the mass production industries should be permitted to be organized by the C. I. O. He was therefore opposed to anything permitting the split already existing to further divide the organized workers.

Delegate Baer of the Fire Fighters stated his organization was industrial and has made steady progress, and can not complain that the craft

unions have ever turned them down on any request they have made.

### Hesketh Makes a Comparison

Delegate Hesketh of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees said: "We get along very well under the industrial form of organization and have no complaint against the craft unions; in fact we are old trade unionists with young minds, and were sent here to help maintain unity in the American labor movement." He did not like the United Mine Workers appealing so much to democracy and solidarity when as a matter of fact out of thirty-two districts about twenty of them have had their local autonomy taken away from them, and the president appoints the officers of those districts.

Delegate Horn of the Blacksmiths thought the C. I. O. was simply a new edition of the O. B. U., and gave credit to the trade unions for practically all the labor legislation that is on the statute books of the country.

Delegate Martel of the Typographical Union opposed the unseating of the ten unions and the invitation to attend the convention by delegates without a vote. He thought they should be allowed seats with their voting rights undiminished, and argued along that line.

Delegate Coefield of the Plumbers said he did not believe that the question under discussion related to craft unionism versus industrial unionism, but was simply the recommendations of the committee—the three steps recommended for the convention to take. He was opposed to the committee's report. It was too much on the defensive, and should have been more aggressive. He thought it should be upheld, and he believed there should be sufficient sportsmanship in the minority to accept the verdict of the majority. He did not like the increase in the membership of the executive council, and believed that was the time those who did not believe in that step should have fought it, and perhaps prevented this present fight, which he considered really to have become more of a personal fight than a fight for principles of organization.

Delegate Friedrich of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council moved an amendment to strike out the recommendation of the committee and its three steps, and that the entire dispute be referred to a committee of seven, including a representative of a state federation of labor and of a central labor body, to adjust the controversy. The amendment was seconded by several delegates. On a point of order by Delegate Coefield the amendment was ruled out.

### Green Closes Discussion

President Green thereupon closed the discussion and stripped the question bare of all subtleties. He said that immediately after the adjournment of the 1935 convention and the unanimous adoption by that convention of the Federation's policy on organization a public announcement was made of the formation of the new organization, and from its very beginning it avoided all contact with the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and did not communicate to them a single request or any information as to their intentions, but boasted to the rest of the labor world that they would be proceeding to organize compel the majority to accept the views of the minority, and that they would not wait for another convention to consider the advisability of reversing itself. Ever since the C. I. O. has been active and has ignored every attempt of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to as much as discuss the matter with them. All endeavors of other labor officials and organizations to compose the differences have likewise been ignored. That is the naked truth that can not be denied.

Secretary Howard of the C. I. O., although a dele-

gate to the American Federation of Labor convention, would not say a word in explanation of this singular behavior; nevertheless he has been busy broadcasting his criticisms and condemnation of the majority of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. He barely was persuaded to vote even in the convention, as he declined to vote at first.

On roll call vote 21,679 votes were cast in favor of the committee's report and 2073 votes against, delegates with 747 votes abstaining from voting.

At the morning session on the seventh day, Tuesday, November 24, the committee made an important recommendation to the convention, which was unanimously adopted and will be the policy of organized labor for the future; that is that we will not support state or federal legislation creating any administrative body to supervise and apply any legislation affecting labor unless such legislation provides that labor will have direct representation upon such administrative bodies. Thus hereafter labor will endeavor to secure representation on all administrative bodies like the industrial accident commissions, unemployment commissions, social security commissions and similar administrative bodies supervising new labor legislation.

### Persecution by Standard Oil

Resolution No. 115, introduced by your delegate, and charging labor persecution against the Standard Oil Company in the Pacific maritime strike, was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Resolution No. 195, introduced by Delegate Warren Brown of the Agricultural Workers' Union of Stockton, Calif., condemning vigilantism, and directing the executive council to co-operate in protecting the rights of labor against vigilante attacks, was adopted by unanimous vote.

In connection with the adoption of Resolution No. 213 a query was presented by Delegate Trotter of the Typographical Union as to interpretation of Section 1 of Article II of the A. F. of L. constitution which forbids central bodies on penalty of revocation of charter to seat any union owing fealty to any other body hostile to any affiliated legitimate organization, as this would affect any of the ten suspended national organizations. President Green replied that local unions of these ten national bodies will be allowed to remain affiliated with central labor bodies and state federations of labor under the present arrangement.

Resolution No. 186, seeking to give recognition to welders as a special trade organization, was non-concurred in.

Election of officers took place on the ninth day, the last day of the convention, and all the incumbent officers, including those recently appointed, were re-elected. Denver, Colo., was selected as the next convention city.

Thanking the delegates for the privilege of attending this convention, and hoping that present causes of friction in the American labor movement may during the coming year be amicably adjusted, I have the honor to be,

Fraternally,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Delegate.

## Annual Butchers' Ball

Sam Epstein is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Butchers' sixteenth annual ball tomorrow night at the Civic Auditorium. He will be assisted by the following: Joseph Y. Henderson, W. G. Smith, Charles Killpack, Richard Brugge, Frank Flohr, Ben Andre, Harry Collins, Paul Gobner, Charles J. Kloos, Walter Murray, Italo Tevine, Frank Granucci, Fred Kemmeries, George Masure and Milton S. Maxwell, secretary.

Dancing in the main auditorium will be directed by A. Flocchini, floor manager, and the following assistants: John Fadief, Peter Lanterman, Joe Domenigoni, Harold Simmons, George Simi, Milton Duarte, Charles Riva, John Thode and Ray Simmons.

William Rose will be floor manager in Polk Hall, with Paul Mark, Walter Rosenberger and Robert Young as assistants, while Robert Costello will be floor manager in Larkin Hall, with Thomas Anderson and Thomas Linney as assistants.

Three separate bands will furnish dance music in three halls and a big vaudeville program of at least twenty-five numbers will be presented under the direction of Lou Emmel.

Harry Payson's augmented orchestra will furnish the music on the main floor. In one of the smaller halls another band will specialize in tunes for jazz dancers, while in still another the music will be for the old-fashioned trippers.

### GOOD FOOD

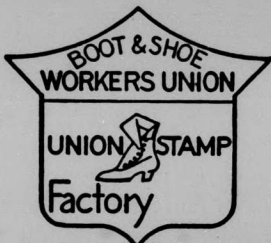
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## "Spend Ten Minutes

And Save a Job"

On November 12, 1936, the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge was formally opened to the public, and since that time 1,500,000 cars have crossed this giant span. Most of the residents of the Bay region have experienced the thrill of riding over this magnificent structure. The prevailing comments of those who have motored over the bridge have been in connection with the speed with which the crossing of the bay is accomplished.

"The outstanding fact for the motorist is the saving of ten minutes in crossing the Bay. For the hundreds employed on the auto ferries this saving of ten minutes means the loss of a job," said a member of one of the interested unions to the Labor Clarion. He continued:

"For many years workers aboard the vessels carrying automobiles and passengers from San Francisco to the East Bay, and from the East Bay to San Francisco, have enjoyed high wages, good working conditions and have been organized 100 per cent. The bridge has already cost the jobs of 150 persons, and now threatens the jobs of the 900 who are still employed on the Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda auto ferry runs. These 900 workers, members of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 40, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97, and Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, urge all members of organized labor to use the ferry boats whenever possible in crossing the bay.

"The chief advantage in using the bridge is speed. This advantage is more than offset by many advantages in favor of the ferries. In the first place, it is more economical, for while the fare is the same as on the bridge there is a net saving in wear and tear, etc. In the second place, the ferry permits the motorist to relax for a period of eighteen minutes. It further permits him to eat while crossing, and thus save additional time.

"Where teamsters are allowed to make their own choice it is earnestly requested that they make use of the ferries. The opportunity for relaxation, the chance to take a smoke and a short rest should be welcomed by all teamsters, in view of the hard day they are required to put in in the discharge of their duties. Where the employers have specified the use of the bridge, truck drivers are asked to point out to their employers the advantages of crossing by ferry as against the bridge, such as avoiding grades. The economy afforded by the use of ferryboats for trucks is even greater than for passenger cars.

"We are sure that all members of organized labor will co-operate with the workers employed aboard the auto ferries in helping them retain their jobs. These workers have put in long years in the service of the motoring public, and it is too late in life for most of them to turn to other occupations. The dismissal wage compensation recently arranged is a small pittance, and will sustain the majority of the employees for only a short period.

"Nine hundred men and women thrown out of jobs will create a pressure on the labor market which will be felt in all industries in the Bay re-

gion. The loss of purchasing power of these employees will also mean a decrease in business activity which will be reflected in the employment and wages of workers in other industries. The members of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 40, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97 and Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific ask all trade union members and their friends to use the ferries when crossing the Bay. "Spend Ten Minutes and Save a Job."

## Bakers' Union Election

Election of officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union has been in progress this week. There are contests for the offices of financial secretary, secretary-treasurer, delegates to the A. F. of L. and executive board members in several districts. In the ninth district Jack Larripa of Oakland is unopposed.

At the recent election of Local No. 24, San Francisco, of this organization, President Fred Schierbaum was re-elected and Secretary-Treasurer Theodore Lindquist was chosen for his third term. Other officials for the coming term will be: Vice-president, Quinn Crowley; business representatives, Paul Guderley and Harold Leininger; delegate to district council, Theodore Lindquist; delegates to Labor Council and the joint executive board, Anton Hansen, Harold Leininger, Frank Dangi, Theodore Lindquist, Philip Lupitino, S. K. Leman and Paul Guderley; trustees, Fred Schierbaum, Herman Postler and Walter Maybee; executive board, E. Walker, Otto Harms, Herman Postler, James Frame, Philip Lupitino, Walter Maybee, C. Peterson, Fred Schierbaum and Joseph Hirabarne; delegates to Label Section, Theodore Lindquist and Herman Postler; examining physician, Dr. William Blank.

## NEW REFRIGERATOR DEVICE

A newly patented refrigeration device for trucks has no ice or moving parts. It uses anhydrous ammonia evaporating and expanding through finned tubes into water, thus absorbing heat from the truck interior and producing a saleable by-product, aqua ammonia. The manufacturers say truck drivers will stop at filling stations for new charges of ammonia as they stop for gasoline. The device, it is expected, will eventually be used on the railroads.

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## Modesto "Frame-Up"

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco and three state officials, including Governor Frank F. Merriam, have launched investigations of the Standard Oil Modesto "frame-up," according to the Modesto Defense Committee, which continues:

"The new investigations come as the result of the confession of James Scrudder, whose perjury doomed eight maritime union men to prison in 1935 on framed charges of malicious possession of dynamite.

"Scrudder confessed last November in Los Angeles he lied at the instigation of District Attorney Leslie Cleary of Stanislaus County and Glenn Devore, special Standard Oil prosecutor.

"Mayor Rossi is investigating Scrudder's admission that he was hired as a Standard Oil stool-pigeon through three San Francisco police department officials.

"State Attorney-General U. S. Webb is being asked to have the district attorney indicted for subornation of perjury. Governor Merriam is investigating with a view to pardoning the five men still in prison.

"Frank C. Sykes, chairman of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, promised to put the charges before the board. He was asked to free the men pending full pardon action.

"Still in prison are Patsy Ciambrelli, Robert Fitzgerald, Victor Johnson, Henry Silva and Reuel Stanfield. John Souza and John Burrows were recently released on parole. Their pardon is sought."

## FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

Brahms, Mahler and Beethoven form an all-German program of songs and chamber music to be presented January 25 at the California Club as the next event of the San Francisco Federal Music Project.

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The first regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union in the new year will be held at 1 o'clock p. m. Sunday, January 17, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. While subjects of importance to the membership will be up for consideration, the prospects for a meeting of only moderate length are favorable at this writing. Due to the revision of the apprentice laws by the Colorado Springs convention of the I. T. U., an unusually large class of young men will be present to receive the obligation as apprentice members. Let us all be present to welcome the lads and to give them the right kind of start as they are launched on their careers as printers, and, incidentally, to start the new year in the way all good new years should be started—by attending union meetings regularly.

Speaking for the committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council that is conducting the campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, we are again propounding this query: Are you registered in a manner that will entitle you to vote at the special election to be held March 2? If you have changed your place of residence since the general election of last November it will be necessary for you to register again if you desire to cast a ballot at the forthcoming special election. This is a duty that you should not only attend to immediately, but urge every fellow unionist, friend or relative to do likewise if they are not registered to qualify as voters. Register today—on your way to work, at lunch time, or before dinner tonight—any time, just so it is today. Don't procrastinate until the final day—January 21—and then lose out in the end.

Mention of the fact in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion that E. B. Anderson was entering the fifty-fourth year of his membership in San Francisco Typographical Union inspired G. E. McMullin, another long-time member of the union, now residing in Berkeley, to address the conductor of this column as follows:

"The quoted comments in your last 'Hook' lines in the Labor Clarion of Ed ('Bones') Anderson

moves me to offer additions to his memories of the half century ago period. I trail him by two years, having fifty-two years' membership to my credit.

"There used to foregather at Ben Jellison's, at more frequent intervals than the egg-nog season, an imposing array of sharpshooters from the old morning 'Call' and 'Examiner' who had read the book about the great and popular sport known as 'draw.' Any misguided lad who ventured to sit in with these boys in the hope of easy pickings would thereafter pass up this 'friendly' game. Here are some of the names. Judge for yourself:

"'Examiner'—Adam Parry, S. H. Jenner, John Neely, Al Murschell, Bob Higgins, and

"'Call'—Chris Jones, Harry ('Maudy') Hammond, Dyer, C. Cooper and others whose names are forgotten.

"Last, but not least in interest, was that then famous battle of 'Examiner' and 'Call' athletes of baseball staged just fifty years ago on the old Alameda ball grounds. I was the pick for center-field (probably with the thought that nothing would come my way anyhow). 'Bones' was listed for an infield position, and I suppose he was somewhere around there, though from my garden spot he couldn't be seen. (I believe that Ed and I are the only survivors of that lineup on our side.) Who won? 'Examiner.' The score? Maybe 'Bones' can tell about it. Remember, Ed?

"Best wishes to you, to Ed and all the old-timers."

We wish to express our appreciation of and publicly thank A. C. Gollan & Son and the Walter N. Brunt Press for their gifts of artistic and serviceable calendars for 1937, and Deever, Garrity & Keys, Inc., for about the niftiest desk calendar and memoranda pad that has come to our attention in many years.

Omaha newspaper printers have been granted a 6 per cent increase, bringing their scale to \$1.06 and \$1.12 5/8 for day and night work respectively. The new scale is the result of an award by Dr. Frederick Clayton, Episcopal Church pastor, who served as arbitrator.

Ed S. Campbell, veteran union printer of Des Moines and member of the "Register and Tribune" chapel for the past fourteen years, passed away last week at the age of 68, following a collapse while at work. He had been a Des Moines resident fifty-two years and learned the trade in the office of his father, who was a former mayor of that city.

The label committee needs the active support of every member of the union and their friends. Demand the label on those menu cards. Return non-label matter to headquarters. Tell those with whom you deal they are receiving union-earned money and that they can reciprocate with a demand for union-label printing. Spread the news that the "Saturday Evening Post" is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

With the "unusual" weather of the past week a new branch of the Ananias Club has been formed as to where the cold was severest. Several of the boys are reforming, as the "dog house" is not very warm these days.

Eric Cullenward, who is in charge of the celebration of the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge, is a member of the newspaper fraternity and well known in the newspaper offices of this city.

Harry Johnston, who for several years was a member of the chapel, pulled his slip last week.

A chuckle went round the room one cold morning recently when one of the "fresh air" fiends was seen to sneak over and shut a window.

"Red" Bender, our quiet makeup, has changed his name to "Snook" and his residence from the "dog house" to the "barrel house." Don't know whether that is the next floor up, or down in the basement.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Two new model 30 linotypes, the first of their pattern to be manufactured, will be installed in the composing room some time during the coming week. These machines have the mixers and are reported to be the last word in machines, especially adapted to advertising composition.

P. W. ("Pat") Pattison, who recently returned to this city after collapsing in Los Angeles, will shortly leave the San Francisco Hospital and en-train for the Home in Colorado Springs.

The recent cold spell "knocked out" a few of the chapel's standbys, among them being Ray Carpenter, Frank Sherman and Al Markel. Nothing serious, however, just a bad cold with loss of "pep." Al Markel spent fifteen days in the "frozen" south during the holidays, which might account for his present indisposition.

At the annual election of chapel officers all incumbents were retained, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., being re-elected chairman, E. H. Jehly, night chairman, and Andy Cuthbertson, secretary pro tem. Chapel funds on hand balanced perfectly with receipts and expenditures for the past year, there being no receipts and no expenditures; in other words this chapel does not maintain a chapel fund.

Owing to the paper shortage, work has been scarce for the subs for some time. Broadside printing has been at a minimum, thereby cutting "extra" work to practically nil. The regular semi-weekly editions of the paper have continued and will continue indefinitely.

Udell Saunders, taking advantage of the lull, drew his traveler and hied off to Salt Lake City.

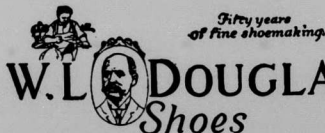
Earl Close meandered off to Sacramento to keep the legislators informed, by manipulating the ivories in the State Printing Office.

H. W. Gooler has been getting in some time at the Federal, "News" and other spots.

S. Dunn jumped over to the "Wall Street Journal" for a brief stretch.

Jim Kjergard caught on at Borden's and will help maintain the craft's reputation for skill while working on "Blue and Gold," the year book of the University of California graduates.

George Reynolds put up his slip on the "News," but may be called to Sacramento for a "sit." George is up near the top of the civil service list.



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UNION SHOES

## R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Get Your Next

## SUIT

at

## ROOS BROS.

90-Day Charge Accounts Without  
Extra Charge or Interest

MARKET AT STOCKTON STREET



35-minute bay trip down the Oakland Estuary—Past shipyards and docks and across the bay.

Daily, except Sundays and Holidays.

Boats leave Foot of Broadway, Oakland,  
9:15 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:40  
p.m., 4:20 p.m. and 6:15 p.m.

Boats leave Foot of Mission St., San Francisco,  
8:25 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 11:45 a.m.,  
1:50 p.m., 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 p.m.

## S. P. G. G. Ferries

## JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

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Phone Mission 0141

29th and Dolores Streets

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

## HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The January meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, January 17, at 1 o'clock; roll call, 2 p. m.

In the arbitration case between New York Mailers' Union and the newspaper publishers the award resulted in a \$4 weekly wage increase for a six-day week, subs working three days in one week losing the 50 cents extra per day. Three months' back pay was included in the award. The conciliation meetings between the two parties began in March, 1936. The publishers made an offer of a weekly increase in scale of \$4 for a six-day week. The union voted to reject this offer, asking for a contract calling for a \$4 increase in weekly scale for a five-day week. The award should create no great surprise among those who have had the opportunity to observe the political set-up which has existed in the New York union. As a rule, when one attained prominence in M. T. D. U. affairs and also those of the New York union he became foreman of one of the larger newspapers. The president of the New York union is foreman on one of the largest dailies in that city, while the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. also holds a foremanship on another large daily newspaper of New York. What have been designated as the foreman-controlled chapels in that city rounded up enough votes to defeat Weaver and elect Roberts president of the M. T. D. U. last election. And by a strange coincidence Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., was set aside as proposed counsel and adviser of the New York union in the recent wage scale deliberations and arbitration proceedings. The ways of the alleged mailer "kings" of the M. T. D. U. always have been more or less devious and amusing. And a fine sample of it was the case of Williams vs. the New York union and M. T. D. U. executive council, in which the executive council of the I. T. U. rendered a decision in favor of Williams, restoring him to membership in the New York union and ordering that Williams' claim for \$730 back pay be paid. The New York union, at a special meeting, voted to comply with the ultimatum given them by the executive council of the I. T. U.

The members of the New York union may yet learn that one cannot serve two masters—the union and the publishers. For a year and three months the M. T. D. U. secretary-treasurer has disregarded the law which mandates that officer to publish a monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal." What was the cost of the Colorado Springs convention? And are their annual conventions of any benefit to M. T. D. U. members? Apparently the members are not interested one way or the other, for none of them have made any official protest in the matter. No better proof is required to show the M. T. D. U. has become a moribund organization. The mailer despots, M. T. D. U. officers, run true to form by conducting the affairs of the organization to suit themselves—laws or no laws.

### WAITRESSES' MEETINGS

Waitresses' Union No. 48 recently has changed its schedule of meetings. It now meets four times each month—on the first and third Wednesdays at

### "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

**Eagleson & Co.**

736 MARKET STREET 1118 MARKET STREET  
140 KEARNY STREET  
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles)

8:30 p. m., and on the second and fourth Wednesdays at 3 p. m. The meetings are held at 966 Market street.

## Union-Made Cigarettes Advertised In Nation-Wide Radio Broadcast

A smash radio event in the observance of Civil Service Week is scheduled for January 15, with the American Federation of Government Employees and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks co-operating in a special program, with Chester M. Wright's Avalon cigarette program extended to a half hour for the event.

Plans for the unusual broadcast will be perfected this week, so that long before the scheduled time the thirty-minute period will be laid out to the last split second.

While this is but one in the weekly series of Avalon cigarette programs, an unusual amount of care is being expended in working out the dialogue, the music and the rest of the routine.

The broadcast advertises Avalon, Raleigh, Kools, Viceroy and Wings, union-made cigarettes.

## Repeal Committee Plans

Labor's campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance moved forward this week with the announcement that the repeal proposition will go before the voters of San Francisco at the special election on March 2.

The date for balloting on the proposition was set last Monday by the Board of Supervisors.

Under the leadership of the campaign committee twenty-five speakers will be sent into every improvement, civic and luncheon club and to all labor unions and fraternal organizations.

A speakers' manual giving the arguments on which the campaign will be based is now being prepared at headquarters, 410 Grant building.

A full tentative program, including radio broadcasts, publication of literature and widespread publicity, has been prepared by the executive committee of twenty-five and will be put into action when assurance is given that the funds will be sufficient to finance the campaign, according to Thomas L. Chambers and Clarence H. King, chairman and secretary of the committee.

Automobile stickers and pledge cards and quarter cards will be ready for distribution early next week, the committee has announced.

A member of the general campaign committee will speak in behalf of the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance Tuesday night between 9:15 and 9:30 on KGGC.

**J. B. McDONALD**

100% UNION

Guaranteed Used Cars  
999 VAN NESS

## Labor at Sacramento

According to announcement from Sacramento this week the program of labor on legislative measures, as thus far developed, will include sponsorship of the following measures:

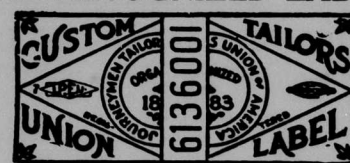
Abolish the sales tax; the right to peaceful picketing; proper protection to collective bargaining; placing the payment of the entire cost of unemployment insurance upon employers; further protective amendments, in favor of the workers, to the workmen's compensation laws; forbidding the possession and use of tear gas and other like instruments by private individuals, as well as other forms of lawlessness, in industrial controversies; permitting public works employees to bring suit when being paid less than the lawful prevailing wage; limiting of passenger trains to fourteen cars and freight trains to seventy cars; provision for two men in the cabs of streamlined trains; labor representation on the civil service and like commissions where workers' rights may be affected. Other measures not yet so far advanced are understood to be in course of study and preparation.

Secretary O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council and Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor are representing their respective organizations in support of the labor program and will have their headquarters during the session in Sacramento in the Ochsner building, 719½ "K" street. These headquarters are shared by the Railroad Brotherhoods, the State Council of Carpenters, the Theatrical Federation and the Los Angeles Labor Council. To the authorized representatives of these organizations should be addressed all requests for authentic information and advice on union labor's legislative program.

### TO AMEND OLD-AGE PENSION LAW

Changes in the state old age security law to permit pensioners to live in privately financed non-profit homes for the aged are being sponsored by social work organizations and will be introduced in the present session of the Legislature, it is announced by Leroy Kitts, executive director of the Community Chest. The California Conference on Social Work and the Pacific Coast Conference of Community Chest Executives have indorsed the proposed legislation.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.  
Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at  
Moderate Prices — You Will Be Surprised

**J. ALLEC**  
DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works

1360 MISSION STREET

PHONE HEMLOCK 3131

## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 8, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting — Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, E. H. Ellenmeyer, L. D. Smith, Walter Owen, Joseph Andre, H. B. Collins, Joe Huwiler, M. A. Lovay, William I. Madigan, A. G. Malson and Fritz Mey; Barbers No. 148, Walter W. Pierce, Clarence K. Weatherald, Joseph V. Ducoing and J. E. Mull; Cooks No. 44, C. T. McDonough, Max Meyers, Steve Harris, Charles Fleischman, John Bernhard, Max Benkert, Tom Balch, Rene Battaglini, Fred Chassaing and Harry Meyers; Filling Station Employees, J. Callahan, H. Gills, Jr., and W. Lawrence; Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, Peter Troiano and Edgar Evans; Machinists No. 68, Harry Hook, R. F. Dillon, E. H. Basting, Charles Oczko and Harry Scher; Marine Cooks and Stewards, John R. O'Donnell vice Boston Hunt; Milk Wagon Drivers, Tommy Morrison vice Dan Coleman; Cap Makers, Max Staub vice Ruth Craig; Millinery Workers 40, Carmen Lucia, re-elected; Nurses No. 19923, Mrs. Mary Ottman; Photo Engravers, Andrew J. Gallagher and George C. Krantz; Tailors No. 80, Harry V. O'Neil, I. Zimmerman and Sam Goldman; Technical Engineers, J. F. Coughlan and William Hume; Typographical No. 21, J. W. Chaudet and W. N. Mapin vice R. J. Donovan and F. W. Kothe.

**Communications**—Filed: San Francisco Area, A. F. of L. Committee, minutes of second meeting. California State Federation of Labor, circular letter requesting contributions to fund in behalf of appeal for Earl King, E. G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conner. Union Recreation Center, thanking for help in giving Christmas party.

Referred to Secretary: Telegram from A. F. of L. in behalf of President's Birthday Ball.

Referred to Executive Committee: Laundry Workers No. 26, request for boycotts against five

laundries. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, application for reaffiliation. Letters transmitting donations—To Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee: Musicians No. 6, \$500; Auto Motive Parts and Accessory Clerks, \$25; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, \$25; Waitresses No. 48, \$350; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, \$350. For Maritime Workers: Waitresses No. 48, \$100; Civil Service Janitors No. 66, \$30. For United Textile Workers: Civil Service Janitors No. 66, \$15. For Mooney-Billings Appeal Fund: Newspaper Guild, \$5; Carpenters No. 925, Salinas, \$50; Central Labor Council, Vallejo, \$5; Carpenters No. 316, San Jose, \$10; Painters No. 314, Bakersfield, \$5; Building Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara, \$10.

**Resolutions**—From I. L. A. No. 38-79, protesting against nation-wide broadcast of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, dealing with the maritime strike; adopted. (See Labor Clarion). From San Francisco Bay Area District Council No. 2, containing proposals for amendments to Copeland ship subsidy law (H. R. 8599) and Copeland safety at sea act (H. R. 8597); adopted. (See Labor Clarion). From Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, requesting a new trial for Earl King, Ernest G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conners; adopted. (See Labor Clarion.)

**Report of Executive Committee**—Committee recommended that Council loan to Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee the sum of \$1000, loan to be refunded, to enable committee to rent and furnish headquarters and start campaign to repeal the ordinance. Report concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of resolution of Machinists No. 68, dealing with reported disbarment proceedings against Attorney Leo Gallagher, committee recommended matter be held in abeyance, awaiting authentic information from parties interested. In matter of resolution of Delegate Henry Schmidt of I. L. A. No. 38-79, suggesting that Council Law and Legislative Committee draft a bill against vigilante activities, committee reported that matter is in hands of legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, and therefore committee recommended that Council's legislative agent at Sacramento co-operate with that body in this matter. In the matter of resolution presented by Delegate John Schomaker of I. L. A. No. 38-79, suggesting that Council send two delegates to meeting to be held January 9 and 10 in this city to frame a California "youth act," committee recommended that Council send two observers to secure information as to objects, and that also A. F. of L. be requested to furnish copies of bills introduced in Congress on the subject. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Auto Mechanics request all to stay away from Levin's Auto Supply. Chauffeurs have levied a dollar assessment on members to support maritime strikers. Automotive and Accessory Parts Clerks installed officers and enrolled 200 members; donate \$25 to maritime relief. Bakery Wagon Drivers signed up new agreement with employers in five counties. Steam Fitters are con-

ducting an organizing campaign in the refrigerating industry. United Textile Workers made no progress in negotiations; morale of membership on strike is good, and ask for financial support. Longshoremen thank all who have assisted so loyally, and would not be too optimistic in regard to newspaper propaganda in regard to ending of the strike, as the unions on strike are determined that the fundamental demands of all the striking unions must be granted before a settlement can be voted, here as well as on the East Coast; the majority of foreign bottoms are organized; many companies have submitted favorable proposals for settlement. Jewelry Workers have donated \$50 to maritime strikers. Can Workers are still negotiating and thank Brother Shelley for assistance. Electrical Workers No. 151 ask all to turn out and vote in favor of revenue bonds at the coming election, which will carry by a majority vote. Marine Cooks and Stewards are negotiating with employers for eight-hour day. Local No. 40, Masters, Mates and Pilots, are affected by the completion of the bridges, and thank teamsters for patronizing the ferries in truck transportation; a 10 per cent increase would enable the ferries to continue. Warehousemen are donating \$1000 per week to maritime workers, and have settled their own strike with commercial warehouses and mills; they thank all who have assisted them. Optical Workers have settled their strike and gained the \$35 a week minimum pay, forty-hour week and two weeks' vacation with pay. Longshoremen are neither loading nor unloading Japanese ships, but only the mail on them. Marine Firemen have received a tentative agreement, but will not sign until all unions are ready. Machinists No. 68 report no change in the situation with Bethlehem and marine shops; all contract shops working in harmony with union. Boot and Shoe Workers are negotiating with Pacific Company; have assessed members \$2 a month. Cleaners and Dyers are nearly completely organized; paid \$100 to maritime workers. Waiters held an election and used nine voting machines, which gave good satisfaction. Alaska Cannery Workers will negotiate new agreement. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 have reached tentative agreement with steam schooner operators, and would have other unions enter into the discussion and secure preferential conditions; membership on East Coast are involved in a strike. Operating Engineers No. 64 have co-operated with Cleaners and Dyers and Machinists; donated \$50 to maritime workers and \$25 to Metal Trades Council; have established offices in the Anglo Building. Laborers are 100 per cent organized; will contribute \$10,000 to maritime unions on strike; held open house for entertainment of members.

**Report of Campaign Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance**—Through Secretary Clarence King, reported on the organization and plans of said committee; headquarters have been established at Room 410, 1095 Market street, Grant building, and several circular letters have been issued to all San Francisco unions, urging them to assist in gathering a campaign fund through the Labor Council office, and to be certain that all members re-register not later than January 21, at least forty days before the date of the special election.

**New Business**—Moved the secretary of the Council send a request to the Board of Supervisors asking them to set March 2 for the special election on the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. Motion carried.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

McKesson, Langley & Michaels, 51 First.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

## PROSPERITY IS HERE AGAIN

MAKE 1937 A BANNER YEAR

"Always Friendly"

Walter N.

BRUNT PRESS

PRINTING - BADGES - BANNERS  
LAPEL BUTTONS

111 SEVENTH STREET  
Telephone MArket 7070

## REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers  
ON EASY TERMS  
17TH and MISSION STREETS

## Resolutions

### Copeland Ship Subsidy Law

Presented by Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast and adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council January 8, 1937

Whereas, The provisions of the Copeland ship subsidy law (H. R. 8599) give too much power to the United States Maritime Commission, in that the said commission is authorized to set wages, hours of work, and manning scales for all shipboard crafts employed on subsidized vessels, without regard to collective bargaining or recognition of agreements between unions and employers; and

Whereas, The Copeland safety at sea act (H. R. 8597) provides for the issuance of "continuous discharge books" and "certificates of service or efficiency," which certificates American seamen consider detrimental to their best interests and constitutional rights as organized American workers; and

Whereas, Nowhere in these laws is provision made for the right of collective bargaining, for the recognition of legal contracts or agreements between unions and employers, or for the recognition of legitimate unions which American seamen have elected to organize; and

Whereas, The legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor sanctioned and supported these laws at the last session of Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization requests the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw its support from the ship subsidy act (H. R. 8599) and the safety at sea act (H. R. 8597); and be it further

Resolved, That we urgently request the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor to make every effort to have these laws amended so as to recommend the following guarantees to organized labor:

1. Amendment of the ship subsidy act to include a clause guaranteeing collective bargaining, recognition of agreements between unions and employers, and the recognition of such legitimate trade unions as maritime workers may elect to organize.

2. Amendment to restrict the bureaucratic and dictatorial powers of the United States Maritime Commission, and the inclusion of a provision whereby the decisions of this commission may be easily and effectively appealed.

3. Amendment of the ship subsidy act to eliminate the clause which provides for compulsory military service in times of peace for licensed deck and engineering officers employed on subsidized ships.

4. Amendment of the safety at sea law to outlaw continuous discharge books and certificates of service and efficiency; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Roosevelt, the United States Maritime Commission and the press.

### Protest Rossi's Broadcast

Presented by International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-79. Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council meeting held January 8, 1937

Whereas, The success or failure of the Pacific Coast maritime strike depends mainly upon the attitude and support of the organized labor movement and the public at large; and

Whereas, Although the maritime unions, through such facilities as they have, have endeavored at all times to keep the issues clearly before the labor movement and the public, it must be realized that the strikers are at a severe disadvantage in this respect, when the organization and finances of the shipowners are taken into consideration; and

Whereas, The actions of any important person officially connected with the labor movement or otherwise, that will tend to turn public opinion against the strikers, are actions on behalf of the shipowners and indirectly strike-breaking; and

Whereas, The maritime workers were forced to strike for fundamental issues only after many weeks of fruitless negotiations with the employers and after the unions had forced the employers to extend the time of their agreements, thus averting a lockout at an earlier date; and

Whereas, During the entire process of negotiations the unions have worked in close co-operation with the officials of the United States Department of Labor and have attempted at all times to speedily bring about a settlement of the strike; and

Whereas, On Tuesday evening, January 5, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, by means of a nation-wide radio broadcast, deliberately allied himself with the shipowners in an unwarranted attack upon the maritime strikers and some of the leaders; and

Whereas, Many statements positively detrimental to the cause of the unions, in addition to being absolutely untrue and misstatements, were made by Mayor Rossi and have undoubtedly served to create some unfavorable public opinion against the maritime strikers; and

Whereas, Mayor Rossi's statements were supposedly based on newspaper reports and hourly contact with the strike situation, when the truth of the matter is that Mayor Rossi has not yet, to date, ever met or conferred with the maritime strikers, or their leaders; and

Whereas, The only parties to date complimenting Mayor Rossi on his anti-labor strike-breaking speech have been agencies of the employers, such as the Chamber of Commerce, Farmers' Association, and recently Mr. T. G. Plant, chairman of the Coast Committee, himself; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, go on record as condemning the actions and statements of Mayor A. J. Rossi as being opposed to the interests of the labor movement and the maritime strikers in their fight for fundamental demands; and be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council reiterates its position of supporting the maritime strikers in their fight for fundamental demands; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That a committee from this Council, in addition to the officers of the Council personally,

contact Mayor A. J. Rossi and protest his broadcast as biased, false and misleading; and

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors, Mayor A. J. Rossi and the press.

### King-Ramsay-Conners Case

Presented by Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association. Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council January 8, 1937

Whereas, Earl King, Ernest G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conners have been convicted of the crime of murder by the Superior Court of Alameda County; and

Whereas, The trial jury was chosen out of a jury panel from which trade union members and sympathizers had been systematically excluded; and

Whereas, The trial jury returned a verdict of murder without carefully considering the evidence—deliberating but four hours over evidence which took five weeks to present; and

Whereas, The conviction was based largely upon perjured evidence of employers' stool-pigeons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we affirm our continued belief in the innocence of these framed union brothers, and declare that they are entitled to and shall receive our unqualified support to prevent another Mooney and Modesto case; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that these three brothers be given a new and fair trial, based on

errors made in the former trial and on newly discovered evidence, to remove this blight upon the fair name of our state; and furthermore

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Earl Warren, district attorney of Alameda County, Governor Merriam and the public press.

### WELL KNOWN OFFICIAL MARRIED

His many friends in the labor movement are extending congratulations to C. F. ("Curley") Grow on the occasion of his marriage, which took place the latter part of December in Alhambra. His bride, Mrs. Corrine Hutchinson, is from McKeesport, Pa. Mr. Grow is the well known and popular vice-president of the International Association of Machinists. The couple will reside in San Francisco.

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## Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Wednesday, January 6, Waiters' Union No. 30 held its annual election of officers. Voting machines loaned for the purpose by the city authorities were used, which was fortunate for all concerned, as the struggle for the various positions was keen and the balloting extremely close. In the case of the secretary-treasurer only two votes divided the contestants. Results: President, Hugo Ernst; vice-president, E. W. Snyder, both of whom were unopposed; secretary-treasurer, J. McKelvey; business agents, Brothers Iacono and Harvey-Towne. Altogether 1314 votes were cast, which is about 60 per cent of the total membership. Local No. 30 has voted \$200 towards defraying the expense of the campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance.

Cooks' Union No. 44 at its last business meeting voted \$200 for the anti-picketing campaign and \$250 to the striking maritime unions. This brings the total for the strikers up to \$500 from this local union. The union voted to concur with the Joint Board minutes and pay an assessment of 4 cents per month per member toward the expense of putting on a special Joint Board organizer.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 voted at its last business meeting to contribute \$350 for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, and \$100 to the maritime strikers, which is its second contribution for this purpose. On Wednesday, January 13, the union will finally decide what to do about the Joint Board special organizer.

Miscellaneous Union No. 110 at its last meeting voted \$350 for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance, \$50 to the King-Ramsay-Conners defense, and \$25 to the fighting loyalist workers of Spain. The matter of the Joint Board organizer will be taken up at its meeting of Wednesday, January 13. The Miscellaneous Workers are going ahead with the organization of the hotels, and another meeting of these workers will be called in the near future. Meanwhile you who work around the hotels should keep busy and try to impress on the miscellaneous help the need for them to get in touch with Local No. 110. The headquarters of this union is 491 Jessie street, near Sixth.

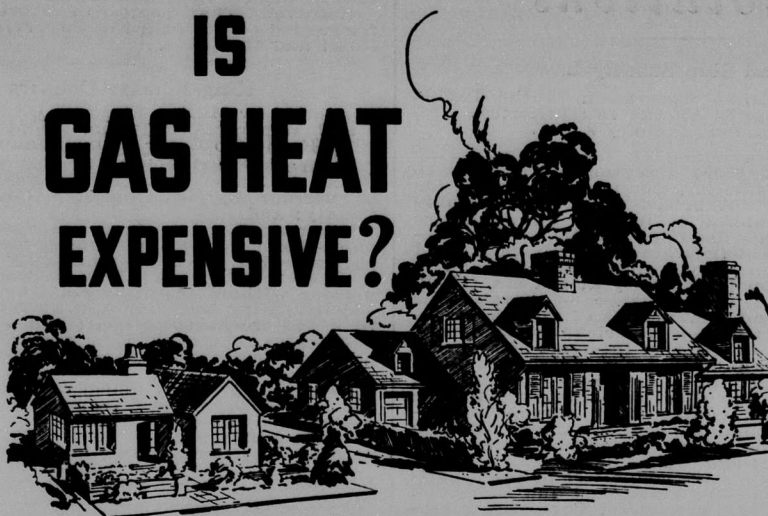
Sunday, January 10, Bartenders' Union No. 41 held a special election and by a vote of 312 to 70 it was agreed to hold its wage increase in abeyance, as requested by the employers, pending the outcome of the waterfront strike. Monday, January 11, the business meeting voted to pass the Joint Board minutes and to assess themselves 4 cents per month per member toward defraying the expense of a special Joint Board organizer. The union also voted 25 cents per member to the fund for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. The total contributed by the five culinary unions for this one purpose will be about \$1500. Remember that the bartenders especially request all friends of labor not to patronize any house where women act as bartenders. All such women bartenders are unorganized and the house is on the bad books of Local No. 41.

Stay away from all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street. All these places are non-union. Whenever you make a purchase always look for the union house card, label and button. Don't buy where these emblems are not on display.

### PROMINENT UNION MEMBER DEAD

Edmond K. Hogan, widely known in the trade union life of Chicago, passed away after a short illness on December 31. He was first vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, director of the latter body's speakers' bureau, and was active in the radio campaign in behalf of President Roosevelt last fall.

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